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# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

**ARKANSAS**

# 1980



## Census of Population and Housing

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## Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

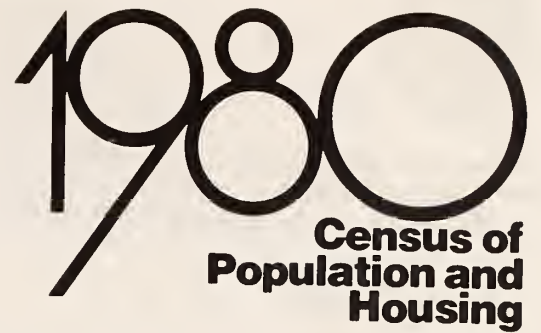
## Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	
TOTAL . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL . . . . .	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area . . . . .	1			Tenure . . . . .				
Population density . . . . .	1			Persons per occupied unit . . . . .			1, 2, 8	2
Urban . . . . .	1, 3			Vacancy status . . . . .		8	1, 2	2
Rural . . . . .	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units . . . . .	8			
Farm . . . . .	3							
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age . . . . .	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room . . . . .			1	
Voting age persons . . . . .	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms . . . . .		9	9	
Sex . . . . .	1, 5	7		Year householder moved into unit . . . . .			8	
Race . . . . .	1, 2, 7		2					
Spanish origin . . . . .	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry . . . . .	3			Year structure built . . . . .		9	9	
Nativity and place of birth . . . . .	4			Units in structure . . . . .		9	9	
Residence in 1975 . . . . .	4			Stories in structure . . . . .		9		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English . . . . .	4			Passenger elevator . . . . .		9		
Marital status . . . . .	3							
Fertility . . . . .	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type . . . . .	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities . . . . .			1, 2	2
Household type and relationship . . . . .	1, 3			Bathroom . . . . .		8	8	
Persons in households . . . . .	1, 3			Source of water . . . . .		8		
Persons per household . . . . .	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal . . . . .		8		
Group quarters type . . . . .	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
Persons in group quarters . . . . .	1, 3			Kitchen facilities . . . . .		8		
School enrollment . . . . .	4			Heating equipment . . . . .		8		
Years of school completed . . . . .	4	7		Air-conditioning . . . . .		8		
Veteran status . . . . .	4			Vehicles available . . . . .			8	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit . . . . .			10	
Labor force status . . . . .	5	7		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking . . . . .				
Class of worker . . . . .	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Labor force status in 1979 . . . . .	5			Value . . . . .			1, 2	2
Workers in family in 1979 . . . . .	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . .			10	
Occupation . . . . .	5			Contract rent . . . . .			1, 2	2
Industry . . . . .	5			Gross rent . . . . .			10	
Transportation to work . . . . .	4							
Disability status . . . . .	4							
Income in 1979 . . . . .	6	7						
Poverty status in 1979 . . . . .	6	7						

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 5

**ARKANSAS**

PHC80-4-5

Issued March 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce  
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## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

### POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

### HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

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## Introduction

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GENERAL	

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

## CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.





# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

## ARKANSAS

PHC80-4-5

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Total persons, 1980	2 286 435	573 551	569 116	572 937	570 831
Total persons, 1970	1 923 322	523 859	457 023	429 817	512 623
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	18.9	9.5	24.5	33.3	11.4
Land area in square miles	52 078	15 911	6 000	14 089	16 079
Persons per square mile	43.9	36.0	94.9	40.7	35.5
Land area in square kilometers	134 883	41 210	15 538	36 490	41 644
Persons per square kilometer	17.0	13.9	36.6	15.7	13.7
Urban	1 179 556	248 776	385 075	264 176	281 529
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>					
White	1 890 322	462 199	467 430	551 894	408 799
Black	373 768	107 604	95 739	11 794	158 631
Percent of total persons	16.3	18.8	16.8	2.1	27.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	9 428	1 426	1 797	4 891	1 314
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	6 740	1 181	2 036	2 483	1 040
Other	6 177	1 141	2 114	1 875	1 047
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	17 904	4 675	4 540	4 382	4 307
Percent of total persons	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>SEX</b>					
Male	1 104 688	276 080	274 142	280 095	274 371
Female	1 181 747	297 471	294 974	292 842	296 460
<b>AGE</b>					
Under 5 years	175 592	46 434	44 567	40 588	44 003
5 to 14 years	365 856	96 479	92 031	86 492	90 854
15 to 19 years	214 322	55 269	52 611	52 840	53 602
16 and 17 years	87 271	23 012	21 187	20 941	22 131
18 and 19 years	84 396	20 738	21 197	21 789	20 672
20 to 24 years	193 769	44 976	54 446	48 587	45 760
20 and 21 years	80 190	18 538	21 800	20 503	19 349
25 to 34 years	335 337	78 327	96 292	82 315	78 403
35 to 44 years	247 415	60 569	65 028	62 844	58 974
45 to 54 years	217 759	54 705	53 614	54 800	54 640
55 to 64 years	223 908	56 695	49 934	59 240	58 039
65 to 74 years	64 741	16 562	13 442	17 635	17 102
75 to 84 years	192 447	50 017	37 004	53 248	52 178
85 years and over	93 676	23 599	18 377	24 922	26 778
Median	26 354	6 481	5 212	7 061	7 600
	30.6	30.4	29.0	32.0	31.4
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>					
Persons 18 years and over	1 615 061	396 107	401 104	414 806	403 044
Male	761 064	185 494	188 445	198 366	188 759
Female	853 997	210 613	212 659	216 440	214 285
White	1 373 112	331 764	338 873	401 084	301 391
Black	227 093	61 907	58 217	7 649	99 320
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6 434	981	1 262	3 265	926
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	4 635	807	1 448	1 651	729
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	10 993	2 808	2 838	2 653	2 694
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>					
Households	816 065	200 791	201 991	209 718	203 565
Family households	625 390	156 766	152 502	162 368	153 754
With persons under 18 years	336 082	85 883	86 020	82 314	81 865
Married-couple families	528 290	131 093	126 849	143 178	127 170
With persons under 18 years	272 110	68 672	68 559	70 338	64 541
Female householder, no husband present	78 799	20 732	21 175	15 225	21 667
With persons under 18 years	54 616	14 569	15 163	10 045	14 839
Nonfamily households	190 675	44 025	49 489	47 350	49 811
Persons in households	2 234 921	565 424	553 248	559 142	557 107
Persons in nonfamily households	211 855	47 820	57 197	53 189	53 649
Persons living alone	173 842	40 993	43 348	42 700	46 801
65 years and over	85 884	21 831	17 188	21 326	25 539
Persons in group quarters	51 514	8 127	15 868	13 795	13 724
Inmate of institution	27 171	4 722	8 229	5 423	8 797
Persons per household	2.74	2.82	2.74	2.67	2.74
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>					
Total housing units	898 593	222 471	216 912	232 249	226 961
Year-round housing units	888 740	218 333	216 177	230 622	223 608
Occupied housing units	816 065	200 791	201 991	209 718	203 565
With 1.01 or more persons per room	42 650	12 906	8 603	9 244	11 897
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	34 103	11 516	3 623	7 884	11 080
Owner-occupied housing units	575 478	135 922	136 590	155 140	147 826
Percent of occupied housing units	70.5	67.7	67.6	74.0	72.6
Renter-occupied housing units	240 587	64 869	65 401	54 578	55 739
With 1.01 or more persons per room	19 501	6 798	4 000	3 486	5 217
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	16 275	6 745	1 757	2 629	5 144
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>					
With 1.01 or more persons per room	262 302	83 004	52 912	52 019	74 367
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	92 705	32 303	9 093	20 885	30 424
<b>VALUE</b>					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	404 819	93 745	104 434	101 841	104 799
Less than \$30,000	193 159	50 829	37 006	45 798	59 526
\$30,000 to \$49,999	123 906	26 847	36 000	34 270	26 789
\$50,000 to \$79,999	67 154	12 314	23 485	17 038	14 317
\$80,000 to \$99,999	10 707	1 915	4 162	2 510	2 120
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7 169	1 409	2 616	1 669	1 475
\$150,000 or more	2 724	431	1 165	556	572
Median	\$31 100	\$28 000	\$37 300	\$32 200	\$26 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	212 514	54 367	61 000	47 663	49 484
Less than \$150	110 799	33 838	24 162	22 293	30 506
\$150 to \$199	40 277	6 862	14 285	12 646	6 484
\$200 to \$249	21 673	3 767	9 574	5 249	3 083
\$250 to \$299	9 770	1 073	5 174	2 030	1 493
\$300 to \$399	4 882	429	2 828	899	726
\$400 or more	1 115	101	633	187	194
No cash rent	23 998	8 297	4 344	4 359	6 998
Median	\$129	\$99	\$160	\$147	\$102

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied					
		Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present			
The State -----	2 286 435	16.3	0.8	615 061	312 477	30.6	898 593	888 740	816 065	70.5	4.2	9.7	2.74	31 100	129
Congressional District 1 -----	573 551	18.8	0.8	396 107	80 097	30.4	222 471	218 333	200 791	67.7	5.7	10.3	2.82	28 000	99
COUNTIES															
Arkansas -----	24 175	19.9	0.5	17 259	3 421	31.8	9 875	9 600	8 909	65.8	2.6	9.0	2.68	33 000	92
Clay -----	20 616	—	0.7	15 038	3 821	36.6	8 688	8 566	7 911	74.7	4.7	7.3	2.58	21 700	83
Cleburne -----	16 909	—	0.5	12 544	3 034	38.3	8 584	7 409	6 405	82.3	4.7	5.6	2.62	35 300	117
Craighead -----	63 239	4.5	0.7	45 803	6 912	28.6	24 139	24 086	22 334	67.7	1.8	8.7	2.70	31 600	152
Crittenden -----	49 499	42.8	1.2	31 575	4 798	26.1	16 980	16 586	15 701	60.3	9.1	15.7	3.14	33 100	115
Cross -----	20 434	24.8	0.7	13 405	2 549	28.1	7 188	7 165	6 631	69.1	5.8	10.2	3.04	30 100	100
Fulton -----	9 975	—	0.4	7 347	1 938	37.8	4 360	4 175	3 765	83.3	5.7	6.3	2.62	27 300	88
Greene -----	30 744	—	0.5	21 925	4 362	32.0	11 944	11 908	11 228	72.7	3.2	7.7	2.71	26 300	108
Independence -----	30 147	1.8	0.7	21 523	4 227	31.8	11 630	11 604	10 901	75.2	4.6	7.4	2.72	29 200	124
Izard -----	10 768	—	0.9	8 293	2 665	43.8	5 073	5 040	4 284	82.3	6.5	4.9	2.48	29 500	88
Jackson -----	21 646	13.3	0.6	15 234	3 205	32.3	8 306	8 277	7 786	68.3	4.6	10.0	2.75	27 500	89
Lawrence -----	18 447	0.5	0.6	13 318	3 103	33.5	7 479	7 386	6 797	77.3	3.8	8.0	2.66	22 500	93
Lee -----	15 539	54.8	1.3	9 839	2 282	27.7	5 272	5 244	4 942	62.8	13.0	16.5	3.11	23 200	69
Mississippi -----	59 517	27.2	1.2	39 456	6 564	26.8	21 554	21 412	19 757	54.3	5.2	12.7	2.95	28 500	109
Monroe -----	14 052	40.8	0.7	9 453	2 251	30.6	5 737	5 350	4 920	61.4	8.7	13.1	2.83	21 900	71
Phillips -----	34 772	52.9	1.4	22 110	4 796	27.2	12 401	12 320	11 434	53.3	10.2	17.3	3.01	26 400	75
Poinsett -----	27 032	6.9	0.5	18 623	3 464	30.8	10 212	10 190	9 465	63.4	4.0	10.2	2.84	23 900	76
Prairie -----	10 140	14.0	0.9	7 115	1 500	32.5	4 061	4 027	3 658	71.3	4.4	7.2	2.77	24 100	73
Randolph -----	16 834	0.9	0.7	11 842	2 572	33.0	6 720	6 588	6 079	76.1	5.3	7.2	2.75	24 100	91
St. Francis -----	30 858	46.0	1.2	19 588	3 704	26.7	10 663	10 637	9 930	59.1	9.1	15.2	3.09	27 300	92
Sharp -----	14 607	0.7	0.5	10 931	3 314	41.5	7 203	6 815	5 642	82.7	5.5	5.3	2.58	31 300	126
Stone -----	9 022	0.1	0.3	6 485	1 390	34.7	3 856	3 854	3 280	80.8	11.8	6.0	2.73	26 000	86
Van Buren -----	13 357	0.4	0.7	9 795	2 381	38.7	6 061	5 677	5 018	84.2	8.0	6.2	2.65	32 700	108
Woodruff -----	11 222	31.1	0.6	7 606	1 844	30.6	4 485	4 417	4 014	63.0	7.1	12.3	2.78	20 100	68
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Blytheville city -----	23 844	34.5	1.2	16 050	2 665	26.4	8 465	8 462	7 984	52.8	2.6	14.5	2.87	31 300	134
Forrest City city -----	13 803	49.9	1.1	8 942	1 764	27.0	4 831	4 829	4 651	54.3	3.1	19.1	2.93	30 400	103
Janesboro city -----	31 530	8.6	0.6	23 682	3 423	27.3	12 207	12 206	11 405	59.7	1.1	10.1	2.55	37 200	159
Paragould city -----	15 248	—	0.3	11 236	2 586	33.2	6 261	6 253	5 938	68.1	1.4	10.1	2.53	26 800	115
Stuttgart city -----	10 941	26.2	0.3	7 899	1 528	32.4	4 415	4 400	4 111	66.6	1.8	11.2	2.64	39 100	100
West Helena city -----	11 367	43.2	1.0	7 346	1 328	27.2	4 084	4 081	3 880	58.6	2.8	17.1	2.93	28 100	90
West Memphis city -----	28 138	35.1	1.1	18 460	2 442	26.8	9 630	9 628	9 250	61.1	3.2	17.3	3.02	35 200	138
Congressional District 2 -----	569 116	16.8	0.8	401 104	60 593	29.0	216 912	216 177	201 991	67.6	1.8	10.5	2.74	37 300	160
COUNTIES															
Canway -----	19 505	15.2	0.6	13 508	2 815	31.4	7 457	7 436	6 800	77.0	5.4	9.2	2.83	26 200	99
Faulkner -----	46 192	8.0	0.5	33 451	4 910	27.0	16 814	16 742	15 489	72.4	2.3	7.3	2.76	37 100	139
Lanoke -----	34 518	12.2	0.6	23 142	4 007	29.6	12 442	12 415	11 408	75.1	2.7	8.0	2.98	33 200	110
Perry -----	7 266	1.8	0.2	5 028	1 053	32.5	3 176	3 030	2 564	82.9	6.4	6.4	2.82	22 200	86
Pulaski -----	340 613	23.9	1.0	240 509	33 215	28.6	132 810	132 679	124 516	62.4	1.1	12.4	2.68	40 100	175
Saline -----	53 161	2.7	0.6	36 693	4 851	30.3	18 854	18 754	17 572	81.1	1.2	7.3	2.93	37 100	133
White -----	50 835	2.9	0.5	36 442	6 881	29.9	18 482	18 411	17 423	73.9	3.5	7.1	2.76	29 400	118
Yell -----	17 026	2.1	0.5	12 331	2 861	34.7	6 877	6 710	6 219	74.5	4.1	6.8	2.70	25 100	97
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Benton city -----	17 717	4.8	0.7	12 745	2 269	32.5	6 758	6 751	6 411	73.4	0.9	9.2	2.73	34 100	122
Conway city -----	20 375	8.3	0.5	15 803	2 213	24.3	7 148	7 147	6 798	60.2	0.7	8.6	2.51	42 000	147
Jacksonville city -----	27 589	12.6	2.3	18 435	1 159	23.8	9 172	9 172	8 646	50.5	0.3	9.1	3.00	38 900	186
Little Rock city -----	158 461	32.2	0.8	114 149	17 369	29.1	64 674	64 647	60 749	58.7	0.8	13.9	2.55	43 000	186
North Little Rock city -----	64 288	18.2	0.9	46 845	7 915	31.2	25 914	25 907	24 531	61.6	0.5	12.5	2.57	37 100	153
Searcy city -----	13 612	4.0	0.5	10 662	1 766	25.3	4 706	4 696	4 478	60.3	0.7	8.5	2.52	40 000	136
Sherwood city -----	10 586	2.9	0.7	7 253	544	30.1	3 696	3 696	3 557	84.0	0.1	7.9	2.98	49 900	218
Congressional District 3 -----	572 937	2.1	0.8	414 806	85 231	32.0	232 249	230 622	209 718	74.0	3.8	7.3	2.67	32 200	147
COUNTIES															
Baxter -----	27 409	0.1	0.5	21 427	7 491	46.7	12 928	12 632	11 181	84.7	2.0	5.4	2.43	36 900	149
Benton -----	78 115	0.1	0.7	56 768	12 467	33.5	32 206	31 786	28 622	76.1	1.8	6.0	2.68	39 000	160
Boone -----	26 067	—	0.6	19 032	4 352	33.9	10 688	10 663	9 781	78.1	3.6	6.9	2.63	33 900	138
Carroll -----	16 203	—	0.7	12 179	3 062	37.9	7 345	7 249	6 431	80.1	4.4	6.8	2.51	31 700	122
Crawford -----	36 892	1.2	0.7	25 248	4 375	30.0	13 763	13 717	12 566	77.4	4.7	7.9	2.90	28 100	133
Franklin -----	14 705	1.0	0.9	10 423	2 354	32.5	5 689	5 639	5 164	77.7	5.5	7.5	2.74	25 900	107
Howard -----	13 459	18.5	0.9	9 509	2 365	33.0	5 143	5 133	4 818	75.6	3.9	8.7	2.73	23 300	92
Johnson -----	17 423	1.6	0.5	12 596	3 006	33.7	7 179	7 116	6 395	75.6	5.9	7.1	2.66	25 500	108
Logan -----	20 144	1.5	0.6	14 154	3 431	33.2	7 900	7 783	7 059	79.6	3.9	7.2	2.75	23 900	92
Madison -----	11 373	—	0.5	8 137	1 774	33.8	4 747	4 716	4 094	81.9	14.9	4.9	2.76	24 200	93
Marion -----	11 334	—	0.5	8 324	2 208	38.9	5 389	5 349	4 311	84.3	5.8	6.2	2.61	29 900	115
Montgomery -----	7 771	0.1	0.6	5 787	1 459	37.5	3 600	3 565	2 922	81.3	4.7	5.7	2.64	23 400	91
Newton -----	7 756	0.1	0.7	5 399	1 032	31.6	3 082	3 031	2 718	82.1	25.5	5.4	2.84	25 200	82
Polk -----	17 007	—	0.7	12 165	3 117	35.7	6 998	6 923	6 318	78.2	5.1	7.3	2.67	24 500	98
Pope -----	39 021	2.1	0.6	27 785	4 607	29.4	14 903	14 836	13 615	72.3	3.3	7.9	2.76	32 700	133

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 3—Con.

## COUNTIES—Con.

	Total	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Scott .....	9 685	—	0.8	6 942	1 618	35.4	3 839	3 780	3 534	80.5	7.1	5.5	2.72	21 800	83
Searcy .....	8 847	—	0.5	6 393	1 501	35.5	3 683	3 646	3 257	81.0	17.7	5.8	2.70	20 000	76
Sebastian .....	95 172	5.2	1.0	67 999	12 085	30.7	39 130	39 104	35 803	66.0	1.1	9.6	2.62	31 500	155
Sevier .....	14 060	5.6	1.0	9 884	2 186	32.6	5 527	5 490	5 057	81.2	4.1	7.8	2.75	24 500	106
Washington .....	100 494	1.5	0.9	74 655	10 741	27.5	38 510	38 464	36 072	65.6	2.5	6.9	2.63	36 700	170

## PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Fayetteville city .....	36 608	4.0	1.1	29 857	3 399	24.3	14 246	14 242	13 482	47.9	1.0	7.4	2.32	44 800	179
Fort Smith city .....	71 626	6.8	1.0	51 871	9 474	31.0	30 385	30 380	27 771	61.3	0.7	10.4	2.54	32 700	156
Rogers city .....	17 429	—	0.6	12 706	2 858	32.6	6 971	6 965	6 554	71.5	0.6	7.5	2.61	39 600	177
Russellville city .....	14 031	5.0	0.6	10 591	2 006	29.1	5 379	5 376	5 022	61.9	0.5	10.1	2.51	35 700	143
Springdale city .....	23 458	—	0.9	16 538	2 828	29.9	9 039	9 035	8 510	69.5	0.3	8.6	2.72	36 500	167
Van Buren city .....	12 020	2.4	0.8	8 179	1 550	28.8	4 433	4 428	4 171	68.7	1.2	11.3	2.82	30 000	147

Congressional District 4 .....

## COUNTIES

Ashley .....	26 538	27.3	0.6	17 878	3 409	30.0	9 770	9 644	9 061	77.5	4.4	10.3	2.90	26 200	90
Bradley .....	13 803	29.1	0.6	9 890	2 543	34.8	5 591	5 513	5 040	77.0	6.3	9.8	2.69	22 100	75
Calhoun .....	6 079	28.1	0.2	4 384	1 024	32.6	2 372	2 286	2 121	81.8	9.0	10.4	2.76	20 500	69
Chicot .....	17 793	52.9	1.2	11 525	2 748	28.1	6 584	6 489	5 993	69.8	11.0	17.3	2.96	18 400	64
Clark .....	23 326	21.8	0.7	17 514	3 359	28.9	8 822	8 727	8 134	69.9	4.6	8.4	2.59	28 000	107
Cleveland .....	7 868	15.2	0.2	5 525	1 269	33.2	3 078	3 055	2 769	82.3	9.3	6.2	2.82	21 300	61
Columbia .....	26 644	34.7	0.8	19 186	4 230	31.4	10 445	10 429	9 535	72.0	8.9	11.4	2.69	23 800	86
Dallas .....	10 515	37.6	0.7	7 431	1 794	32.9	4 237	4 118	3 735	78.8	10.0	9.8	2.77	20 100	79
Desho .....	19 760	42.7	1.2	12 933	2 709	27.5	7 267	7 228	6 640	65.6	6.6	13.7	2.95	28 200	78
Orew .....	17 910	27.3	0.6	12 534	2 393	28.6	6 648	6 626	6 200	73.0	8.2	10.6	2.78	27 500	104
Garland .....	70 531	8.2	0.8	53 199	13 738	37.4	34 120	32 871	28 171	68.4	3.0	8.7	2.45	35 800	130
Grant .....	13 008	3.2	0.6	9 100	1 672	31.9	4 901	4 860	4 504	81.5	2.8	6.0	2.86	29 000	108
Hempstead .....	23 635	29.9	0.7	16 663	4 008	32.9	9 702	9 480	8 578	74.8	6.2	10.0	2.73	21 600	90
Hat Spring .....	26 819	11.2	0.7	19 071	3 810	32.5	10 699	10 494	9 683	78.9	3.0	7.6	2.75	26 700	100
Jefferson .....	90 718	40.6	0.8	62 437	11 053	28.4	33 032	32 781	30 588	67.5	4.6	13.3	2.87	28 100	123
Lafayette .....	10 213	41.0	1.4	6 977	1 810	32.4	4 502	4 469	3 587	75.8	12.4	11.0	2.82	15 900	64
Lincoln .....	13 369	35.9	0.6	9 545	1 806	29.6	4 229	4 212	3 918	74.1	9.2	10.9	2.97	20 800	60
Little River .....	13 952	24.9	0.6	9 370	1 841	29.8	5 731	5 484	4 735	79.3	5.9	9.2	2.92	25 000	93
Miller .....	37 766	24.2	0.7	26 020	5 051	30.3	14 695	14 674	13 476	70.8	3.8	12.2	2.77	25 200	119
Nevada .....	11 097	30.6	0.6	7 823	2 044	33.2	4 436	4 429	3 980	77.4	9.3	9.6	2.74	18 000	76
Ouachita .....	30 541	36.0	0.9	21 888	4 902	33.1	12 116	12 046	11 198	75.6	5.6	11.1	2.70	22 600	80
Pike .....	10 373	4.0	0.3	7 449	1 717	33.6	4 254	4 189	3 839	80.0	4.8	6.2	2.67	23 600	91
Union .....	48 573	28.8	0.6	34 702	7 626	32.5	19 730	19 504	18 080	72.8	3.9	10.9	2.65	25 900	99

## PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Arkadelphia city .....	10 005	22.0	0.9	7 997	1 243	24.5	3 449	3 438	3 267	59.9	1.1	10.1	2.43	37 100	114
Comden city .....	15 356	37.4	0.9	11 194	2 652	34.0	6 286	6 281	5 883	68.0	1.8	13.0	2.56	25 100	80
El Dorado city .....	25 270	31.8	0.8	18 341	4 218	33.2	10 680	10 669	9 831	65.1	2.2	13.0	2.52	29 300	100
Hope city .....	10 290	34.2	0.5	7 260	1 934	33.2	4 215	4 215	3 882	67.6	2.3	13.0	2.60	23 300	91
Hat Springs city .....	35 781	14.6	0.9	27 923	8 784	41.8	17 990	17 789	15 483	57.6	4.0	10.9	2.23	30 600	124
Magnolia city .....	11 909	31.1	0.8	8 820	1 745	29.6	4 623	4 620	4 306	60.9	3.9	12.2	2.55	32 100	95
Malvern city .....	10 163	24.6	0.9	7 412	1 906	34.1	4 260	4 260	3 955	71.8	1.3	11.5	2.53	24 800	96
Pine Bluff city .....	56 636	49.0	0.9	39 714	7 891	28.9	21 300	21 269	19 960	63.2	2.7	16.2	2.76	26 800	123
Texarkana city .....	21 459	27.4	0.8	15 250	3 405	31.7	8 810	8 808	8 069	65.3	1.6	14.3	2.62	25 100	131

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>The State</b>				
<b>Congressional Districts</b>				
<b>URBAN AND RURAL</b>				
Total persons .....	2 286 435	573 551	569 116	572 937
Urban .....	1 178 349	248 574	384 545	264 009
Inside urbanized areas .....	562 437	32 830	294 684	150 206
Outside urbanized areas .....	615 912	215 744	89 861	113 803
Rural .....	1 108 086	324 977	184 571	308 928
Farm .....	107 648	40 101	12 772	38 757
<b>ANCESTRY</b>				
Total persons .....	2 286 435	573 551	569 116	572 937
Single ancestry group .....	1 112 026	293 042	271 448	227 519
Dutch .....	11 036	2 782	2 590	3 507
English .....	418 729	113 023	94 573	105 127
French .....	17 187	3 239	4 864	4 800
German .....	97 454	21 837	26 636	33 135
Greek .....	865	54	405	168
Hungarian .....	1 021	252	218	366
Irish .....	143 495	37 814	33 521	35 732
Italian .....	8 095	1 393	2 214	2 570
Norwegian .....	2 079	273	474	933
Polish .....	5 815	920	2 143	1 920
Portuguese .....	443	55	194	139
Russian .....	792	177	237	217
Scottish .....	7 995	1 314	2 591	2 318
Swedish .....	4 142	689	904	1 810
Ukrainian .....	278	23	59	145
Other .....	392 600	109 197	99 825	34 632
Multiple ancestry group .....	549 370	113 609	148 922	180 819
Ancestry not specified .....	625 039	166 900	148 746	164 599
Not reported .....	299 129	74 006	75 859	87 936
Selected multiple ancestry groups:				
English and other group(s) .....	212 810	42 204	60 097	70 527
French and other group(s) .....	65 869	12 423	18 757	21 230
German and other group(s) .....	204 106	43 138	55 806	70 860
Irish and other group(s) .....	331 666	71 675	87 641	103 908
Italian and other group(s) .....	10 860	1 877	3 606	3 179
Polish and other group(s) .....	7 306	1 038	2 731	2 606
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
In households .....	2 234 825	565 430	553 182	559 175
Family householder .....	628 006	157 134	153 237	163 154
Nonfamily householder:				
Male .....	68 539	15 148	18 881	17 203
Female .....	120 161	28 446	30 277	29 572
Spouse .....	531 980	132 265	126 849	143 996
Other relatives .....	854 899	226 072	213 446	197 158
Nonrelatives .....	31 240	6 365	10 492	8 092
Persons per household .....	2.74	2.82	2.73	2.66
Persons per family .....	3.21	3.28	3.22	3.09
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>				
Households .....	816 706	200 728	202 395	209 929
1 person .....	173 453	40 893	43 343	42 549
2 persons .....	270 035	65 194	64 112	75 291
3 persons .....	145 319	36 167	37 636	36 718
4 persons .....	126 427	31 025	32 895	32 237
5 persons .....	59 710	15 247	14 806	14 978
6 or more persons .....	41 762	12 202	9 603	8 156
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
Families .....	628 006	157 134	153 237	163 154
With own children under 18 years .....	315 904	79 814	82 218	78 358
Married-couple families .....	533 208	132 311	127 680	144 515
With own children under 18 years .....	262 067	65 643	66 789	68 161
Female householder, no husband present .....	76 638	19 865	21 320	14 728
With own children under 18 years .....	46 279	12 094	13 657	8 577
<b>TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS</b>				
Persons in group quarters .....	51 610	8 121	15 934	13 762
Inmate of mental hospital .....	1 394	50	1 127	29
Inmate of home for the aged .....	18 631	4 198	4 776	4 559
Inmate of other institution .....	6 952	318	2 233	810
In college dormitory .....	19 226	2 446	5 221	7 433
Other, in group quarters .....	5 407	1 109	2 577	931
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Male, 15 years and over .....	827 376	202 899	204 219	214 547
Single .....	199 824	47 452	53 084	49 082
Now married, except separated .....	548 857	135 757	131 370	148 066
Separated .....	12 918	4 031	3 067	1 940
Widowed .....	23 446	6 235	4 640	5 112
Divorced .....	42 331	9 424	12 058	10 347
Female, 15 years and over .....	917 785	227 748	228 354	231 346
Single .....	159 824	38 828	45 138	36 031
Now married, except separated .....	546 958	135 878	130 324	147 652
Separated .....	18 734	5 527	4 808	2 950
Widowed .....	132 549	34 598	29 292	30 555
Divorced .....	59 720	12 917	18 792	14 158
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Women 15 to 44 years .....	502 667	122 512	137 300	123 310
Children ever born .....	751 825	196 749	190 585	178 233
Per 1,000 women .....	1 496	1 606	1 388	1 445



Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>The State</b>				
<b>Congressional Districts</b>				
<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
Total persons .....	2 286 435	573 551	569 116	572 937
Native .....	2 264 064	570 472	561 802	565 309
Born in State of residence .....	1 581 873	412 303	406 259	334 922
Born in different State .....	674 573	156 955	152 477	228 240
Born abroad, at sea, etc. ....	7 618	1 214	3 066	2 147
Foreign born .....	22 371	3 079	7 314	7 628
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Persons 5 to 17 years .....	495 992	131 316	123 371	117 337
Speak only English at home .....	487 969	129 438	121 221	114 843
Speak a language other than English at home .....	8 023	1 878	2 150	2 494
Spanish language spoken at home .....	3 141	945	742	778
Speak English very well or well .....	2 879	862	711	707
Speak English not well or not at all .....	262	83	31	71
Other language spoken at home .....	4 882	933	1 408	1 716
Speak English very well or well .....	4 465	913	1 298	1 501
Speak English not well or not at all .....	417	20	110	215
Persons 18 years and over .....	1 615 232	395 916	401 296	415 018
Speak only English at home .....	1 584 225	390 369	392 791	405 200
Speak a language other than English at home .....	31 007	5 547	8 505	9 818
Spanish language spoken at home .....	10 062	2 261	2 598	2 838
Speak English very well or well .....	9 178	2 095	2 371	2 615
Speak English not well or not at all .....	884	166	227	223
Other language spoken at home .....	20 945	3 286	5 907	6 980
Speak English very well or well .....	18 733	2 970	5 258	6 166
Speak English not well or not at all .....	2 212	316	649	814
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY</b>				
Workers 16 years and over .....	864 888	201 311	239 958	220 516
Car, truck, or van .....	789 138	182 948	222 142	198 346
Drive alone .....	594 093	135 997	166 254	150 984
Carpool .....	195 045	46 951	55 888	47 362
Public transportation .....	7 290	897	3 622	1 162
Walked only .....	35 886	9 704	7 362	9 547
Other means .....	12 017	2 661	2 702	3 481
Worked at home .....	20 557	5 101	4 130	7 980
Persons per private vehicle .....	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.15
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>				
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school .....	586 920	146 460	155 069	143 994
Nursery school .....	17 556	3 574	6 402	4 258
Public .....	6 250	1 664	1 871	1 432
Private .....	11 306	1 910	4 531	2 826
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) .....	335 253	89 371	84 285	78 795
Public .....	315 731	85 429	75 654	74 616
Private .....	19 522	3 942	8 631	4 179
High school (1 to 4 years) .....	150 091	39 421	37 016	35 089
Public .....	143 520	38 024	33 977	33 991
Private .....	6 571	1 397	3 039	1 098
College .....	84 020	14 094	27 366	25 852
Public .....	73 594	12 592	21 998	24 071
Private .....	10 426	1 502	5 368	1 781
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>				
Persons 25 years old and over .....	1 337 118	330 460	325 558	344 490
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	358 670	119 590	61 265	87 999
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	236 967	59 978	52 760	58 407
4 years .....	443 429	95 857	115 744	118 723
College: 1 to 3 years .....	153 375	28 690	47 095	42 242
4 or more years .....	144 677	26 345	48 694	37 119
Percent high school graduates .....	55.5	45.7	65.0	57.5
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>				
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 112 556	527 507	524 493	533 179
Same house .....	1 122 217	294 219	258 545	258 463
Different house in United States .....	976 826	231 288	260 711	270 381
Same county .....	523 136	135 407	140 295	126 265
Different county .....	453 690	95 881	120 416	144 116
Same State .....	191 476	40 503	55 629	53 055
Different State .....	262 214	55 378	64 787	91 061
Northeast .....	10 794	1 689	3 927	3 450
North Central .....	87 520	24 998	16 913	33 134
South .....	113 449	21 774	32 496	31 331
West .....	50 451	6 917	11 451	23 146
Abroad .....	13 513	2 000	5 237	4 335
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>				
Civilian persons 16 years and over .....	1 692 673	415 897	416 075	435 563
Veteran .....	266 824	57 743	71 414	74 644
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over .....	15.8	13.9	17.2	17.1
Male veteran .....	257 428	55 831	68 619	71 990
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over .....	32.3	28.8	35.5	34.4
<b>WORK DISABILITY STATUS</b>				
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 380 343	337 846	358 024	349 688
With a work disability .....	175 668	47 220	38 876	45 401
Not in labor force .....	118 599	33 339	24 567	30 241
Prevented from working .....	101 185	29 278	20 738	25 516
<b>PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS</b>				
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 380 343	337 846	358 024	349 688
With a public transportation disability .....	36 520	10 838	7 366	7 929
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over .....	296 671	76 526	56 966	81 006
With a public transportation disability .....	54 675	15 523	11 383	12 180



**Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>The State</b>					
<b>Congressional Districts</b>					
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 702 723	418 853	422 438	435 944	425 488
Labor force .....	950 930	225 372	260 546	240 939	224 073
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	55.8	53.8	61.7	55.3	52.7
Civilian labor force .....	940 880	222 416	254 183	240 558	223 723
Employed .....	875 733	203 302	239 547	225 014	207 870
Unemployed .....	65 147	19 114	14 636	15 544	15 853
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.9	8.6	5.8	6.5	7.1
Not in labor force .....	751 793	193 481	161 892	195 005	201 415
<b>Female, 16 years and over .....</b>					
Labor force .....	897 206	222 198	223 350	226 579	225 079
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	44.6	42.3	51.0	44.5	40.8
Civilian labor force .....	399 533	93 697	113 286	100 821	91 729
Employed .....	370 535	85 406	106 621	93 903	84 605
Unemployed .....	28 998	8 291	6 665	6 918	7 124
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.3	8.8	5.9	6.9	7.8
Not in labor force .....	496 790	128 244	109 477	125 749	133 320
<b>Female, 16 years and over .....</b>					
With own children under 6 years .....	146 796	37 627	38 542	34 962	35 665
In labor force .....	74 852	19 039	21 351	17 741	16 721
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	174 518	44 142	44 762	43 445	42 169
In labor force .....	109 235	26 598	29 731	27 876	25 030
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>					
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	875 733	203 302	239 547	225 014	207 870
Private wage and salary workers .....	634 304	143 896	175 688	162 868	151 852
Federal government workers .....	28 218	4 793	10 434	6 089	6 902
State government workers .....	47 689	7 894	19 445	10 460	9 890
Local government workers .....	73 135	19 576	16 865	16 940	19 754
Self-employed workers .....	87 036	25 756	16 096	26 835	18 349
Unpaid family workers .....	5 351	1 387	1 019	1 822	1 123
<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	875 733	203 302	239 547	225 014	207 870
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	157 504	30 668	52 492	38 771	35 573
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	72 970	13 905	24 543	18 428	16 094
Professional specialty occupations .....	84 534	16 763	27 949	20 343	19 479
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	226 580	46 325	74 272	56 105	49 878
Technicians and related support occupations .....	20 703	3 742	7 561	4 954	4 446
Sales occupations .....	85 552	19 013	25 735	21 730	19 074
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	120 325	23 570	40 976	29 421	26 358
Service occupations .....	107 431	25 141	28 528	26 258	27 504
Private household occupations .....	6 558	2 244	1 132	930	2 252
Protective service occupations .....	10 004	1 983	2 751	2 453	2 817
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	90 869	20 914	24 645	22 875	22 435
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	53 363	19 893	6 274	14 985	12 211
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	123 909	27 734	32 280	33 064	30 831
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	206 946	53 541	45 701	55 831	51 873
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	105 993	30 883	22 199	27 739	25 172
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	52 766	11 983	12 215	14 089	14 479
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	48 187	10 675	11 287	14 003	12 222
<b>INDUSTRY</b>					
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	875 733	203 302	239 547	225 014	207 870
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	59 212	21 434	7 490	16 046	14 242
Construction .....	61 276	13 790	15 939	15 798	15 749
Manufacturing .....	219 720	55 112	47 910	61 651	55 047
Nonurable goods .....	96 722	23 386	18 928	28 361	26 047
Durable goods .....	122 998	31 726	28 982	33 290	29 000
Transportation .....	35 045	7 323	10 436	8 346	8 960
Communications and other public utilities .....	26 950	5 304	9 481	9 946	6 219
Wholesale trade .....	36 399	7 799	12 610	9 551	6 439
Retail trade .....	137 045	31 070	38 696	36 139	31 140
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	37 305	7 016	14 558	8 416	7 315
Business and repair services .....	27 559	5 244	9 027	7 569	5 719
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	34 043	8 377	8 220	7 749	9 697
Professional and related services .....	166 363	34 499	52 023	40 957	38 884
Health services .....	63 957	11 779	22 900	15 376	13 902
Educational services .....	71 771	17 123	18 413	18 587	17 648
Other professional and related services .....	30 635	5 597	10 710	6 994	7 334
Public administration .....	34 796	6 334	13 157	6 846	8 459
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979</b>					
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 .....	600 773	143 913	157 921	155 301	143 638
Worked in 1979 .....	594 479	142 365	156 333	153 803	141 978
50 to 52 weeks .....	378 477	86 301	106 111	93 885	92 180
40 to 49 weeks .....	75 748	19 113	18 598	20 421	17 616
1 to 39 weeks .....	140 254	36 951	31 624	39 497	32 182
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	518 615	124 764	137 236	131 844	124 771
50 to 52 weeks .....	355 157	81 462	100 142	86 917	86 636
With unemployment in 1979 .....	109 213	28 237	26 334	30 568	24 074
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	14.3	15.6	13.4	13.9	14.5
<b>Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 .....</b>					
Worked in 1979 .....	465 202	109 416	130 519	118 595	106 672
50 to 52 weeks .....	454 026	105 877	128 035	116 642	103 472
40 to 49 weeks .....	218 594	48 369	66 916	53 691	49 618
1 to 39 weeks .....	60 100	14 898	16 180	15 909	13 113
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	332 530	78 232	96 631	82 898	74 769
50 to 52 weeks .....	181 853	40 360	57 523	43 679	40 291
With unemployment in 1979 .....	95 052	25 520	24 537	24 515	20 480
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	14.0	14.9	12.6	12.8	15.8
<b>Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979 .....</b>					
Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	204 265	53 757	50 871	55 083	44 554
Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	72 477	20 907	16 023	18 683	16 864
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979</b>					
Families .....	628 006	157 134	153 237	163 154	154 481
No workers .....	103 918	27 839	18 674	29 696	27 709
1 worker .....	208 033	52 769	49 739	51 592	53 933
2 or more workers .....	316 055	76 526	84 824	81 866	72 839

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>Households</b>	<b>816 706</b>	<b>200 728</b>	<b>202 395</b>	<b>209 929</b>	<b>203 654</b>
Less than \$5,000	163 445	47 751	30 175	38 871	46 648
\$5,000 to \$7,499	89 028	24 368	17 886	23 747	23 027
\$7,500 to \$9,999	83 048	21 420	19 409	22 845	19 374
\$10,000 to \$14,999	148 239	37 811	35 461	41 492	33 475
\$15,000 to \$19,999	113 038	25 746	29 870	30 835	26 587
\$20,000 to \$24,999	83 452	17 899	24 263	20 711	20 579
\$25,000 to \$34,999	83 423	15 697	27 284	19 168	21 274
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34 302	5 874	12 124	7 790	8 514
\$50,000 or more	18 731	4 162	5 923	4 470	4 176
Median	\$12 214	\$10 801	\$14 729	\$12 119	\$11 728
Mean	\$15 570	\$13 962	\$17 962	\$15 277	\$15 079
<b>Families</b>	<b>628 006</b>	<b>157 134</b>	<b>153 237</b>	<b>163 154</b>	<b>154 481</b>
Less than \$5,000	73 672	23 819	12 542	17 074	20 237
\$5,000 to \$7,499	62 704	18 548	11 641	16 430	16 085
\$7,500 to \$9,999	63 525	17 582	13 239	17 632	15 072
\$10,000 to \$14,999	122 159	32 712	27 135	34 707	27 605
\$15,000 to \$19,999	100 706	23 502	25 049	28 103	24 052
\$20,000 to \$24,999	77 083	16 743	21 663	19 524	19 153
\$25,000 to \$34,999	78 405	14 780	25 184	18 109	20 332
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32 368	5 557	11 346	7 410	8 055
\$50,000 or more	17 384	3 891	5 438	4 165	3 890
Median	\$14 641	\$12 580	\$17 271	\$14 337	\$14 652
Mean	\$17 723	\$15 791	\$20 361	\$17 353	\$17 462
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>	<b>240 802</b>	<b>52 477</b>	<b>66 444</b>	<b>62 384</b>	<b>59 497</b>
Less than \$2,000	41 845	8 345	10 376	12 195	10 929
\$2,000 to \$2,999	42 813	12 558	8 219	10 241	11 795
\$3,000 to \$4,999	46 072	10 056	10 801	12 727	12 488
\$5,000 to \$7,999	39 706	8 392	11 530	10 368	9 416
\$8,000 to \$9,999	18 877	3 585	6 621	4 839	3 832
\$10,000 to \$14,999	29 033	5 532	9 979	7 511	6 011
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16 246	2 792	6 592	3 234	3 628
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5 028	970	1 930	1 004	1 124
\$50,000 or more	1 182	247	396	265	274
Median	\$4 428	\$3 841	\$5 981	\$4 236	\$3 909
Mean	\$6 844	\$6 320	\$8 101	\$6 317	\$6 454
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$5 614</b>	<b>\$4 929</b>	<b>\$6 464</b>	<b>\$5 647</b>	<b>\$5 423</b>
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$5 659	\$4 951	\$6 525	\$5 685	\$5 487

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979**

With earnings	623 191	150 856	165 407	158 283	148 645
Mean earnings	\$16 271	\$14 581	\$18 422	\$15 517	\$16 394
With Social Security income	264 814	68 700	52 440	71 372	72 302
Mean Social Security income	\$3 683	\$3 470	\$3 798	\$3 845	\$3 643
With public assistance income	85 891	29 651	15 980	15 957	24 303
Mean public assistance income	\$1 839	\$1 828	\$1 901	\$1 806	\$1 833

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN  
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$8 591	\$7 656	\$9 273	\$9 541	\$8 052
1 worker	\$15 463	\$13 727	\$17 351	\$15 342	\$15 534
2 or more workers	\$22 213	\$20 174	\$24 566	\$21 454	\$22 470

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1979****All Income Levels in 1979**

<b>Families</b>	<b>628 006</b>	<b>157 134</b>	<b>153 237</b>	<b>163 154</b>	<b>154 481</b>
With related children under 18 years	334 757	85 413	86 046	81 708	81 590
With related children 5 to 17 years	269 374	69 109	68 592	65 387	66 286
Female householder, no husband present	76 638	19 865	21 320	14 728	20 725
With related children under 18 years	53 414	14 196	15 264	9 578	14 376
With related children under 6 years	23 024	6 161	6 518	3 864	6 481
Householder 65 years and over	115 376	30 354	21 025	32 786	31 211
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>219 629</b>	<b>49 317</b>	<b>59 971</b>	<b>54 972</b>	<b>55 369</b>
65 years and over	91 310	23 367	18 359	22 234	27 350
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>2 234 514</b>	<b>564 788</b>	<b>553 503</b>	<b>559 280</b>	<b>556 943</b>
Related children under 18 years	660 801	175 324	164 833	155 437	165 207
Related children 5 to 17 years	487 280	129 525	120 864	115 186	121 705
60 years and over	406 415	104 137	80 171	110 605	111 502
65 years and over	296 644	76 526	56 959	80 993	82 166

**Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level**

<b>Families</b>	<b>93 572</b>	<b>31 061</b>	<b>16 101</b>	<b>21 113</b>	<b>25 297</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.9	19.8	10.5	12.9	16.4
With related children under 18 years	60 466	20 480	11 049	12 509	16 428
With related children 5 to 17 years	49 653	16 988	8 943	9 981	13 741
Female householder, no husband present	29 204	9 243	6 105	4 600	9 256
With related children under 18 years	25 487	8 032	5 501	3 962	7 992
With related children under 6 years	13 752	4 242	3 071	2 035	4 404
Householder 65 years and over	22 123	7 452	3 054	4 720	6 897
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>85 625</b>	<b>22 773</b>	<b>17 940</b>	<b>21 012</b>	<b>23 900</b>
Percent below poverty level	39.0	46.2	29.9	38.2	43.2
65 years and over	45 991	13 483	8 044	10 069	14 395
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>423 552</b>	<b>140 240</b>	<b>76 140</b>	<b>90 430</b>	<b>116 742</b>
Percent below poverty level	19.0	24.8	13.8	16.2	21.0
Related children under 18 years	154 429	55 184	27 762	28 594	42 889
Related children 5 to 17 years	110 774	39 999	19 553	20 283	30 939
60 years and over	103 761	32 346	16 628	23 216	31 571
65 years and over	83 524	25 998	13 310	18 414	25 802

**Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level**

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:					
Below 75 percent of poverty level	12.2	16.1	8.9	9.9	13.8
Below 125 percent of poverty level	26.1	33.1	19.6	23.2	28.3
Below 150 percent of poverty level	32.9	40.5	25.5	30.3	35.2
Below 200 percent of poverty level	46.2	54.6	37.7	44.7	47.6



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State  
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	1 889 935	373 025	12 757	7 232	16 976
Male	919 242	174 264	6 132	3 149	8 254
Female	970 693	198 761	6 625	4 083	8 722
Under 5 years	132 147	40 866	1 083	648	1 975
5 to 14 years	283 943	78 114	2 131	1 201	3 461
15 to 59 years	1 113 124	193 954	8 049	4 660	9 882
60 to 64 years	96 278	13 888	486	144	536
65 years and over	264 443	46 203	1 008	579	1 122

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	539 573	82 734	3 428	1 425	3 617
With own children under 18 years	263 152	49 183	1 984	944	2 262
Married-couple families	478 238	50 212	2 897	1 117	2 871
With own children under 18 years	230 634	28 466	1 656	745	1 752
Female householder, no husband present	48 311	27 583	444	254	570
With own children under 18 years	27 182	18 604	279	178	401

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 149 467	175 182	6 977	4 094	7 384
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	280 946	74 244	1 904	1 054	2 422
High school: 1 to 3 years	197 527	37 334	1 401	539	1 320
4 years	400 203	39 562	2 292	1 057	2 091
College: 1 to 3 years	138 211	13 513	846	546	913
4 or more years	132 580	10 529	534	898	638

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	1 440 772	245 058	9 279	5 313	11 197
Labor force	818 742	121 938	5 514	3 174	6 153
Employed	761 626	105 009	4 891	2 891	5 335
Unemployed	48 736	15 468	578	230	568
Female, 16 years and over	753 088	135 203	4 847	3 121	5 844
Labor force	337 922	57 998	2 340	1 634	2 553
Employed	316 363	50 144	2 073	1 482	2 301
Unemployed	20 898	7 655	262	152	222

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	539 573	82 734	3 428	1 425	3 617
Less than \$5,000	50 561	22 244	453	281	617
\$5,000 to \$7,499	49 414	12 719	350	132	472
\$7,500 to \$9,999	52 492	10 311	445	114	513
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105 584	15 347	808	287	650
\$15,000 to \$19,999	90 202	9 753	441	187	499
\$20,000 to \$24,999	70 593	5 814	430	170	329
\$25,000 to \$34,999	73 167	4 649	330	163	315
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 768	1 411	117	39	85
\$50,000 or more	16 792	486	54	52	73
Median	\$15 485	\$9 053	\$12 344	\$12 759	\$10 788
Mean	\$18 723	\$11 353	\$15 204	\$16 440	\$14 229
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 849 328	362 493	12 470	6 909	16 387
Income in 1979 below poverty level	264 122	154 741	2 241	1 452	4 904

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	467 562	95 813	2 283	2 399	4 468
Male	226 877	44 670	1 107	927	2 159
Female	240 685	51 143	1 176	1 472	2 309
Under 5 years	32 642	11 269	161	242	484
5 to 14 years	71 107	19 994	411	410	947
15 to 59 years	291 518	53 134	1 486	1 563	2 791
60 to 64 years	20 506	2 990	62	42	95
65 years and over	51 789	8 426	163	142	151

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	130 036	21 857	625	456	886
With own children under 18 years	67 227	14 081	362	341	619
Married-couple families	113 808	12 764	528	346	720
With own children under 18 years	58 164	7 889	292	260	499
Female householder, no husband present	13 260	7 865	85	93	131
With own children under 18 years	7 876	5 637	58	75	101

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	278 520	43 891	1 287	1 395	1 820
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 383	12 244	220	332	240
High school: 1 to 3 years	43 171	9 118	296	127	298
4 years	101 856	12 919	388	450	631
College: 1 to 3 years	40 859	5 719	227	152	367
4 or more years	44 251	3 891	156	334	284

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	355 730	62 556	1 667	1 741	2 955
Labor force	220 366	37 420	1 094	1 085	1 858
Employed	204 157	33 038	941	968	1 588
Unemployed	10 840	3 555	131	72	99
Female, 16 years and over	186 446	34 592	865	1 129	1 536
Labor force	93 534	18 989	508	638	825
Employed	88 204	17 198	450	585	796
Unemployed	4 869	1 684	53	53	11

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	130 036	21 857	625	456	886
Less than \$5,000	8 384	4 009	52	88	103
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 824	2 735	42	22	70
\$7,500 to \$9,999	10 353	2 699	107	46	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 407	4 451	120	101	201
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 764	3 115	84	38	128
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 324	2 204	62	53	89
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23 090	1 851	107	84	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 640	635	40	5	49
\$50,000 or more	5 250	158	11	19	6
Median	\$18 118	\$11 234	\$14 504	\$13 114	\$14 127
Mean	\$21 515	\$13 622	\$18 112	\$18 494	\$16 919
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	454 981	92 942	2 232	2 335	4 238
Income in 1979 below poverty level	47 536	27 843	294	351	779

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State					District 1						
1 889 935	373 025	12 757	7 232	16 976	462 085	107 601	1 823	1 203	4 309		
919 242	174 264	6 132	3 149	8 254	224 622	49 500	830	489	2 063		
970 693	198 761	6 625	4 083	8 722	237 463	58 101	993	714	2 246		
132 147	40 866	1 083	648	1 975	33 468	12 571	107	72	403		
283 943	78 114	2 131	1 201	3 461	71 477	24 417	222	269	904		
1 113 124	193 954	8 049	4 660	9 882	267 860	52 433	1 266	688	2 415		
96 278	13 888	486	144	536	23 765	3 925	86	28	171		
264 443	46 203	1 008	579	1 122	65 515	14 255	142	146	414		
539 573	82 734	3 428	1 425	3 617	133 217	22 906	510	263	1 012		
263 152	49 183	1 984	944	2 262	65 551	13 616	317	159	618		
478 238	50 212	2 897	1 117	2 871	117 750	13 712	411	227	751		
230 634	28 466	1 656	745	1 752	57 488	7 621	246	133	432		
48 311	27 583	444	254	570	12 019	7 716	76	36	197		
27 182	18 604	279	178	401	6 660	5 341	53	26	140		
1 149 467	175 182	6 977	4 094	7 384	279 836	48 448	1 138	718	2 062		
280 946	74 244	1 904	1 054	2 422	92 090	26 637	410	260	996		
197 527	37 334	1 401	539	1 320	49 406	10 220	235	83	338		
400 203	39 562	2 292	1 057	2 091	88 065	7 289	357	94	460		
138 211	13 513	846	546	913	26 204	2 299	62	95	159		
132 580	10 529	534	898	638	24 071	2 003	74	186	109		
1 440 772	245 058	9 279	5 313	11 197	348 376	67 645	1 452	852	2 929		
818 742	121 938	5 514	3 174	6 153	193 456	30 319	740	541	1 495		
761 626	105 009	4 891	2 891	5 335	177 286	24 635	628	513	1 214		
48 736	15 468	578	230	568	13 708	5 222	99	20	223		
753 088	135 203	4 847	3 121	5 844	182 487	38 158	828	542	1 557		
337 922	57 998	2 340	1 634	2 553	79 233	14 068	300	287	603		
316 363	50 144	2 073	1 482	2 301	73 409	11 405	269	272	496		
20 898	7 655	262	152	222	5 630	2 604	31	15	95		
539 573	82 734	3 428	1 425	3 617	133 217	22 906	510	263	1 012		
50 561	22 244	453	281	681	15 919	7 736	71	35	275		
49 414	12 719	350	132	472	14 166	4 224	71	38	155		
52 492	10 311	445	114	513	14 615	2 838	71	9	150		
105 584	15 347	808	287	650	28 661	3 871	118	31	154		
90 202	9 753	441	187	499	21 352	2 026	76	28	71		
70 593	5 814	430	170	329	15 435	1 203	32	52	90		
73 167	4 649	330	163	315	14 006	693	35	36	64		
30 768	1 411	117	39	85	5 305	222	19	11	5		
16 792	486	54	52	73	3 758	93	17	23	48		
\$15 485	\$9 053	\$12 344	\$12 759	\$10 788	\$13 427	\$7 200	\$11 299	\$18 017	\$8 767		
\$18 723	\$11 353	\$15 204	\$16 440	\$14 229	\$16 876	\$9 501	\$14 960	\$20 778	\$13 868		
1 849 328	362 493	12 470	6 909	16 387	455 328	105 682	1 791	1 171	4 227		
264 122	154 741	2 241	1 452	4 904	81 263	57 943	397	251	1 842		
District 2					District 3						
467 562	95 813	2 283	2 399	4 468	550 822	11 767	6 569	2 734	4 354		
226 877	44 670	1 107	927	2 159	269 195	5 862	3 170	1 383	2 166		
240 685	51 143	1 176	1 472	2 309	281 627	5 905	3 399	1 351	2 188		
32 642	11 269	161	242	484	38 461	1 096	630	266	593		
71 107	19 994	411	410	947	82 374	2 230	1 241	411	866		
291 518	53 134	1 486	1 563	2 791	317 840	6 679	3 940	1 822	2 487		
20 506	2 990	62	42	95	29 038	400	257	47	121		
51 789	8 426	163	142	151	83 109	1 362	501	188	287		
130 036	21 857	625	456	886	157 971	2 722	1 714	549	841		
67 227	14 081	362	341	619	75 309	1 616	931	346	478		
113 808	12 764	528	346	720	140 853	1 634	1 454	416	703		
58 164	7 889	292	260	499	66 075	909	786	267	397		
13 260	7 865	85	93	131	13 443	948	224	106	84		
7 876	5 637	58	75	101	7 714	659	133	64	51		
278 520	43 891	1 287	1 395	1 820	333 870	5 456	3 371	1 405	1 757		
48 383	12 244	220	332	240	84 764	1 709	973	380	646		
43 171	9 118	296	127	298	56 239	1 195	688	230	285		
101 856	12 919	388	450	631	115 669	1 544	1 087	328	501		
40 859	5 719	227	152	367	40 922	660	407	212	219		
44 251	3 891	156	334	284	36 276	348	216	255	106		
355 730	62 556	1 667	1 741	2 955	420 460	8 211	4 566	2 019	2 764		
220 366	37 420	1 094	1 085	1 588	232 137	4 388	2 774	1 204	1 483		
204 157	33 038	941	968	1 558	217 137	3 884	2 478	1 095	1 347		
10 840	3 555	131	72	99	14 669	4 464	286	109	137		
186 444	34 892	865	1 129	1 536	218 603	4 295	2 351	1 013	1 439		
93 534	18 989	508	638	825	96 849	2 071	1 185	542	657		
88 204	17 198	450	585	796	90 369	1 845	1 039	469	606		
4 869	1 684	53	53	11	6 474	223	146	73	51		
130 036	21 857	625	456	886	157 971	2 722	1 714	549	841		
8 384	4 009	52	88	103	16 022	636	249	124	124		
8 824	2 735	42	22	70	15 839	348	187	44	102		
10 353	2 699	107	46	94	16 920	365	235	51	189		
22 407	4 451	120	101	201	33 614	526	405	130	164		
21 764	3 115	84	38	128	27 299	448	234	91	137		
19 324	2 204	62	53	89	19 099	167	187	59	36		
23 090	1 851	107	84	146	17 758	166	154	31	53		
10 640	635	40	5	49	7 303	43	43	14	18		
6 250	158	11	19	6	4 117	23	20	5	6		
\$118 118	\$11 234	\$14 504	\$13 114	\$14 127	\$14 288	\$10 074	\$11 759	\$11 608	\$9 914		
\$21 515	\$13 622	\$18 112	\$18 494	\$16 919	\$17 502	\$12 109	\$14 064	\$13 218	\$12 271		
454 981	92 942	2 232	2 335	4 738	538 511	10 805	6 419	2 577	4 226		
47 536	27 843	294	351	239	84 421	3 781	1 227	675	1 105		



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
District 4					
409 466	157 844	2 082	896	3 845	
198 548	74 232	1 025	350	1 866	
210 918	83 612	1 057	546	1 979	
27 576	15 930	185	68	495	
58 985	31 473	257	111	744	
235 906	81 708	1 357	587	2 189	
22 969	6 573	81	27	149	
64 030	22 160	202	103	268	
118 349	35 249	579	157	878	
55 065	19 870	374	98	547	
105 827	22 102	504	128	697	
48 907	12 047	332	85	424	
9 589	11 054	59	19	158	
4 932	6 967	35	13	109	
257 241	77 387	1 181	576	1 745	
55 709	33 654	301	82	540	
48 711	16 801	182	99	399	
94 613	17 810	460	185	499	
30 226	4 835	150	87	168	
27 982	4 287	88	123	139	
316 206	106 646	1 594	701	2 549	
172 783	49 811	906	344	1 317	
163 046	43 452	844	315	1 186	
9 519	6 227	62	29	118	
165 552	58 158	803	437	1 312	
68 306	22 870	347	167	468	
64 381	19 696	315	156	403	
3 925	3 144	32	11	65	
118 349	35 249	579	157	878	
10 236	9 863	81	34	167	
10 585	5 412	50	28	145	
10 604	4 409	32	8	80	
20 902	6 499	165	25	131	
19 787	4 164	47	30	163	
16 735	2 240	149	6	114	
18 313	1 939	34	12	52	
7 520	511	15	9	13	
3 667	212	6	5	13	
\$16 387	\$8 832	\$13 377	\$11 309	\$11 403	
\$19 373	\$11 090	\$15 652	\$14 473	\$13 804	
400 508	153 064	2 028	826	3 696	
50 902	65 174	323	175	1 180	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>898 593</b>	<b>222 471</b>	<b>216 912</b>	<b>232 249</b>	<b>226 961</b>
Vacant seasonal and migratory .....	9 400	3 880	674	1 679	3 167
Year-round housing units .....	889 193	218 591	216 238	230 570	223 794
<b>TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS</b>					
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.5	67.7	67.6	74.0	72.6
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
<b>Vacant housing units</b> .....	<b>73 128</b>	<b>17 800</b>	<b>14 247</b>	<b>20 852</b>	<b>20 229</b>
For sale only .....	9 496	1 877	2 357	3 070	2 192
For rent .....	22 832	5 204	5 233	5 892	6 503
Held for occasional use .....	11 857	3 151	1 556	3 564	3 586
Other vacancies .....	28 943	7 568	5 101	8 326	7 948
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>					
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	74 323	16 217	18 760	22 715	16 631
1975 to 1978 .....	158 437	35 997	39 932	47 266	35 242
1970 to 1974 .....	112 915	27 751	26 452	31 261	27 451
1960 to 1969 .....	116 733	29 151	28 667	28 104	30 811
1950 to 1959 .....	56 469	13 194	12 925	12 430	17 920
1949 or earlier .....	56 592	13 609	9 848	13 364	19 771
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	114 034	27 813	33 173	29 846	23 202
1975 to 1978 .....	71 421	18 983	20 319	15 314	16 805
1970 to 1974 .....	26 187	8 145	6 245	4 647	7 150
1960 to 1969 .....	17 393	5 883	3 692	2 885	4 933
1959 or earlier .....	11 561	4 048	1 978	1 886	3 649
<b>BATHROOMS</b>					
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	51 864	17 487	5 498	12 137	16 742
1 complete bathroom .....	534 188	139 976	120 476	136 009	137 727
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	106 354	22 638	31 107	30 703	21 906
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	196 787	38 490	59 157	51 721	47 419
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	20 611	5 577	2 091	6 005	6 938
1 complete bathroom .....	303 269	80 147	60 475	79 964	82 683
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	82 038	17 078	23 229	24 357	17 374
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	169 551	33 117	50 789	44 814	40 831
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	18 735	7 854	2 063	2 938	5 880
1 complete bathroom .....	185 986	49 182	50 619	43 257	42 928
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	18 056	4 199	6 378	4 459	3 020
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	17 819	3 637	6 347	3 924	3 911
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>					
Complete kitchen facilities .....	848 168	205 163	211 350	221 063	210 592
No complete kitchen facilities .....	41 025	13 428	4 888	9 507	13 202
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>					
Public system or private company .....	659 725	161 759	180 558	155 978	161 430
Individual drilled well .....	182 740	47 348	31 706	60 222	43 464
Individual dug well .....	30 932	5 487	3 197	6 888	15 360
Some other source .....	15 796	3 997	777	7 482	3 540
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>					
Public sewer .....	514 653	120 474	150 845	116 765	126 569
Septic tank or cesspool .....	336 712	85 034	61 836	103 434	86 408
Other means .....	37 828	13 083	3 557	10 371	10 817
<b>AIR CONDITIONING</b>					
None .....	254 962	67 751	38 578	78 583	70 050
Central system .....	346 018	71 780	112 949	84 486	76 803
1 or more individual room units .....	288 213	79 060	64 711	67 501	76 941
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>					
Steam or hot water system .....	6 667	1 630	1 799	1 123	2 115
Central warm-air furnace .....	396 323	84 464	125 988	101 294	84 577
Electric heat pump .....	28 866	8 214	5 879	8 215	6 558
Other built-in electric units .....	27 411	8 080	5 123	9 746	4 462
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace .....	76 692	17 474	20 222	19 770	19 226
Room heaters with flue .....	124 688	46 891	19 457	30 830	27 510
Room heaters without flue .....	107 014	17 321	20 021	17 181	52 491
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters .....	117 221	33 164	17 139	41 406	25 512
None .....	4 311	1 353	610	1 005	1 343
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>816 065</b>	<b>200 791</b>	<b>201 991</b>	<b>209 718</b>	<b>203 565</b>
<b>TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT</b>					
With telephone .....	713 697	168 564	183 344	185 483	176 306
No telephone .....	102 368	32 227	18 647	24 235	27 259
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>					
None .....	90 447	26 850	18 776	16 925	27 896
1 .....	271 877	66 881	69 670	69 537	65 789
2 .....	277 725	64 788	71 034	74 298	67 605
3 or more .....	176 016	42 272	42 511	48 958	42 275

Table 9. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
1, detached .....	685 821	171 846	156 605	180 316	177 054
1, attached .....	14 906	3 686	4 508	3 048	3 664
2 .....	30 316	8 945	8 300	6 729	6 342
3 and 4 .....	20 207	5 036	5 426	5 716	4 029
5 or more .....	64 045	10 691	23 144	16 237	13 973
Mobile home or trailer, etc .....	73 898	18 387	18 255	18 524	18 732

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
1, detached .....	507 189	119 354	120 948	137 881	129 006
1, attached .....	3 677	726	931	934	1 086
2 .....	5 612	1 274	1 434	1 413	1 491
3 and 4 .....	3 575	902	769	900	1 004
5 or more .....	7 261	2 106	1 387	1 802	1 966
Mobile home or trailer, etc .....	48 155	11 557	11 115	12 210	13 273

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
1, detached .....	128 375	39 121	27 128	27 856	34 270
1, attached .....	9 667	2 642	3 284	1 807	1 934
2 .....	22 048	7 071	6 166	4 667	4 144
3 and 4 .....	14 196	3 688	4 085	3 987	2 436
5 or more .....	48 993	7 586	19 573	12 376	9 458
Mobile home or trailer, etc .....	17 317	4 764	5 171	3 885	3 497

**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	30 539	6 727	7 483	9 545	6 784
1975 to 1978 .....	111 315	25 406	28 848	35 251	21 810
1970 to 1974 .....	150 982	37 146	40 242	41 318	32 276
1960 to 1969 .....	197 246	50 114	53 140	48 622	45 370
1950 to 1959 .....	134 392	32 833	34 751	28 098	38 710
1940 to 1949 .....	110 618	28 110	23 771	23 904	34 833
1939 or earlier .....	154 101	38 255	28 003	43 832	44 011

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	21 538	4 921	5 426	6 554	4 637
1975 to 1978 .....	80 476	18 014	20 887	24 925	16 650
1970 to 1974 .....	101 302	25 588	24 278	28 369	23 067
1960 to 1969 .....	131 057	31 908	34 445	33 636	31 068
1950 to 1959 .....	82 823	18 918	21 298	18 075	24 532
1940 to 1949 .....	65 072	15 112	13 723	14 802	21 435
1939 or earlier .....	93 201	21 458	16 527	28 779	26 437

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	4 350	1 014	914	1 454	968
1975 to 1978 .....	22 136	5 286	6 296	7 306	3 248
1970 to 1974 .....	37 829	8 710	13 245	9 276	6 598
1960 to 1969 .....	53 126	14 906	15 830	11 415	10 975
1950 to 1959 .....	40 966	11 117	11 400	7 644	10 805
1940 to 1949 .....	35 938	10 572	8 511	6 780	10 075
1939 or earlier .....	46 251	13 267	9 211	10 703	13 070

**BEDROOMS**

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
None .....	9 177	1 677	1 822	2 637	3 041
1 .....	85 686	18 873	22 523	23 094	21 196
2 .....	344 698	88 255	78 103	91 952	86 388
3 .....	383 470	94 802	95 089	96 775	96 804
4 .....	57 912	13 130	16 480	13 994	14 308
5 or more .....	8 250	1 854	2 221	2 118	2 057

<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>575 469</b>	<b>135 919</b>	<b>136 584</b>	<b>155 140</b>	<b>147 826</b>
None .....	1 867	470	174	815	408
1 .....	19 053	4 213	3 564	6 137	5 139
2 .....	193 727	47 047	39 884	55 130	51 666
3 .....	305 328	72 337	76 528	79 392	77 071
4 .....	48 559	10 348	14 545	11 842	11 824
5 or more .....	6 935	1 504	1 889	1 824	1 718

<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>240 596</b>	<b>64 872</b>	<b>65 407</b>	<b>54 578</b>	<b>55 739</b>
None .....	5 065	892	1 389	1 098	1 686
1 .....	53 624	12 177	16 224	13 006	12 217
2 .....	116 113	32 054	31 576	26 750	25 733
3 .....	57 953	17 353	14 546	12 042	14 012
4 .....	6 938	2 129	1 442	1 503	1 864
5 or more .....	903	267	230	179	227

<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>889 193</b>	<b>218 591</b>	<b>216 238</b>	<b>230 570</b>	<b>223 794</b>
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**STORIES IN STRUCTURE**

1 to 3 .....	885 159	218 490	213 453	230 205	223 011
4 to 6 .....	983	86	285	244	368
7 to 12 .....	2 346	15	1 815	101	415
13 or more .....	705	-	685	20	-

**PASSENGER ELEVATOR**

Structures with 4 or more stories .....	4 034	101	2 785	365	783
With elevator .....	3 698	19	2 698	282	699
No elevator .....	336	82	87	83	84



Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
Occupied housing units -----	816 065	200 791	201 991	209 718	203 565
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas -----	472 446	92 160	138 841	116 763	124 682
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	128 866	49 475	17 589	27 105	34 697
Electricity -----	127 370	32 572	33 672	33 181	27 945
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 217	510	143	257	307
Coal or coke -----	311	112	14	185	—
Wood -----	84 466	25 494	11 469	31 945	15 558
Other fuel -----	319	99	54	91	75
No fuel used -----	1 070	369	209	191	301
<b>WATER HEATING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas -----	447 902	84 397	134 153	109 557	119 795
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	134 696	47 638	20 391	30 484	36 183
Electricity -----	211 472	60 808	45 610	64 487	40 567
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	481	133	94	101	153
Other -----	3 093	1 177	281	852	783
No fuel used -----	18 421	6 638	1 462	4 237	6 084
<b>COOKING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas -----	342 728	64 382	96 503	83 547	98 296
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	146 235	51 875	20 221	36 128	38 011
Electricity -----	320 706	82 329	84 656	88 271	65 450
Other -----	5 451	1 898	485	1 543	1 525
No fuel used -----	945	307	126	229	283
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	404 654	93 592	104 468	101 737	104 857
With a mortgage -----	225 423	51 980	69 137	54 975	49 331
Less than \$100 -----	4 305	1 272	634	1 179	1 220
\$100 to \$149 -----	14 715	4 559	2 488	3 775	3 893
\$150 to \$199 -----	33 993	9 095	8 425	8 100	8 373
\$200 to \$249 -----	39 358	10 308	10 720	9 370	8 960
\$250 to \$299 -----	34 187	8 063	9 857	8 660	7 607
\$300 to \$349 -----	26 156	5 684	8 432	6 634	5 406
\$350 to \$399 -----	21 525	4 218	7 575	5 287	4 445
\$400 to \$449 -----	16 093	2 902	5 944	3 973	3 274
\$450 to \$499 -----	11 873	1 985	4 923	2 790	2 175
\$500 to \$599 -----	12 798	2 124	5 431	2 978	2 265
\$600 to \$749 -----	6 840	1 096	3 175	1 423	1 146
\$750 or more -----	3 580	674	1 533	806	567
Median -----	\$280	\$255	\$314	\$279	\$265
Not mortgaged -----	179 231	41 612	35 331	46 762	55 526
Less than \$50 -----	11 297	2 020	1 459	3 784	4 034
\$50 to \$74 -----	38 380	7 607	6 578	11 297	12 898
\$75 to \$99 -----	48 590	10 788	9 136	12 855	15 811
\$100 to \$149 -----	58 289	14 425	12 900	14 337	16 627
\$150 to \$199 -----	16 195	4 724	3 778	3 401	4 292
\$200 to \$249 -----	4 231	1 333	913	737	1 248
\$250 or more -----	2 249	715	567	351	616
Median -----	\$96	\$101	\$102	\$91	\$92
<b>GROSS RENT</b>					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	213 661	54 603	61 288	47 851	49 919
Less than \$60 -----	6 326	2 032	1 417	1 254	1 623
\$60 to \$79 -----	9 569	2 782	1 788	1 557	3 442
\$80 to \$99 -----	10 442	3 173	1 992	1 785	3 492
\$100 to \$119 -----	13 324	4 008	2 345	2 489	4 482
\$120 to \$149 -----	23 820	6 976	5 094	5 137	6 613
\$150 to \$169 -----	17 794	4 911	4 269	4 189	4 425
\$170 to \$199 -----	27 717	6 591	7 890	7 424	5 812
\$200 to \$249 -----	39 138	8 380	13 600	10 445	6 713
\$250 to \$299 -----	21 978	4 415	9 218	5 061	3 284
\$300 to \$349 -----	10 685	1 958	4 932	2 281	1 514
\$350 to \$399 -----	4 794	646	2 376	961	811
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 135	339	1 576	739	481
\$500 or more -----	1 037	122	517	231	167
No cash rent -----	23 902	8 270	4 274	4 298	7 060
Median -----	\$185	\$167	\$214	\$192	\$158

**Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	696 636	112 026	4 305	2 024	4 680
Owner-occupied housing units .....	509 276	62 269	2 582	934	2 579
Percent of occupied housing units .....	73.1	55.6	60.0	46.1	55.1
Renter-occupied housing units .....	187 360	49 757	1 723	1 090	2 101

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	352 844	49 057	1 695	727	1 810
With a mortgage .....	201 168	22 508	1 032	468	1 066
Less than \$200 .....	44 090	8 570	248	68	179
\$200 to \$299 .....	64 463	8 417	426	149	427
\$300 to \$399 .....	43 972	3 406	183	90	231
\$400 to \$499 .....	26 320	1 412	102	61	128
\$500 or more .....	22 323	703	73	100	101
Median .....	\$288	\$232	\$263	\$319	\$283
Not mortgaged .....	151 676	26 549	663	259	744

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	165 056	45 395	1 591	1 052	1 850
Less than \$100 .....	15 582	10 544	153	46	152
\$100 to \$199 .....	62 039	19 485	569	426	597
\$200 to \$299 .....	51 534	8 403	571	357	602
\$300 or more .....	17 619	1 702	164	102	170
No cash rent .....	18 282	5 261	134	121	329
Median .....	\$193	\$149	\$201	\$198	\$202

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	171 295	28 845	831	639	1 163
Owner-occupied housing units .....	120 687	15 076	378	302	582
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.5	52.3	45.5	47.3	50.0
Renter-occupied housing units .....	50 608	13 769	453	337	581

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	91 023	12 800	296	232	498
With a mortgage .....	60 783	7 835	213	195	409
Less than \$200 .....	9 468	2 026	39	7	46
\$200 to \$299 .....	17 478	2 956	81	40	95
\$300 to \$399 .....	14 307	1 585	45	51	112
\$400 to \$499 .....	9 933	818	38	34	83
\$500 or more .....	9 597	450	10	63	73
Median .....	\$324	\$264	\$283	\$399	\$357
Not mortgaged .....	30 240	4 965	83	37	89

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	47 113	13 157	453	332	536
Less than \$100 .....	3 323	1 812	36	20	34
\$100 to \$199 .....	14 125	5 180	139	108	134
\$200 to \$299 .....	17 879	4 499	196	135	199
\$300 or more .....	8 220	1 023	60	53	109
No cash rent .....	3 566	643	22	16	60
Median .....	\$224	\$186	\$221	\$222	\$235

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	153 821	48 563	732	278	1 115
Owner-occupied housing units .....	116 530	30 592	509	124	662
Percent of occupied housing units .....	75.8	63.0	69.5	44.6	59.4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	37 291	17 971	223	154	453

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

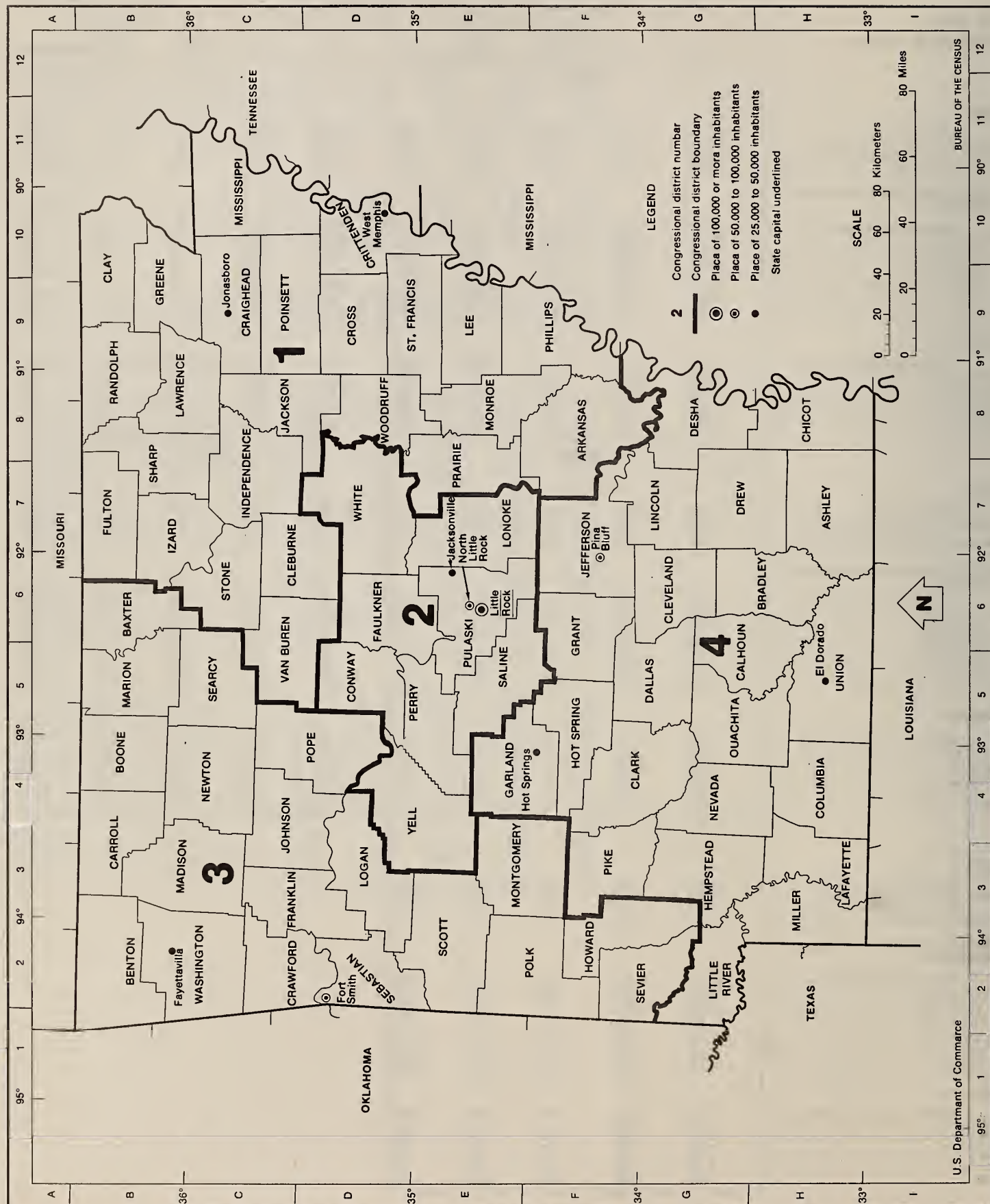
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	80 327	23 984	364	113	498
With a mortgage .....	40 338	8 689	205	59	213
Less than \$200 .....	9 432	4 011	35	8	20
\$200 to \$299 .....	13 281	3 160	86	19	105
\$300 to \$399 .....	8 818	976	47	10	58
\$400 to \$499 .....	5 039	375	16	—	23
\$500 or more .....	3 768	167	21	22	7
Median .....	\$281	\$211	\$278	\$325	\$282
Not mortgaged .....	39 989	15 295	159	54	285

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	33 036	16 460	189	142	399
Less than \$100 .....	3 832	4 715	3	5	41
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 716	7 480	81	34	138
\$200 to \$299 .....	8 270	1 599	55	33	125
\$300 or more .....	2 712	218	14	23	34
No cash rent .....	4 506	2 448	36	47	61
Median .....	\$176	\$131	\$191	\$226	\$193

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State						District 1					
696 636	112 026	4 305	2 024	4 680	168 832	30 734	624	331	1 314		
509 276	62 269	2 582	934	2 579	120 666	14 581	369	209	729		
73.1	55.6	60.0	46.1	55.1	71.5	47.4	59.1	63.1	55.5		
187 360	49 757	1 723	1 090	2 101	48 166	16 153	255	122	585		
352 844	49 057	1 695	727	1 810	82 526	10 637	221	140	463		
201 168	22 508	1 032	468	1 066	46 601	5 184	97	64	215		
44 090	8 570	248	68	179	12 727	2 162	13	8	58		
64 463	8 417	426	149	427	16 311	1 985	50	7	112		
43 972	3 406	183	90	231	9 075	785	26	16	27		
26 320	1 412	102	61	128	4 676	183	8	20	12		
22 323	703	73	100	101	3 812	69	—	13	6		
\$288	\$232	\$263	\$319	\$283	\$265	\$222	\$271	\$405	\$244		
151 676	26 549	663	259	744	35 925	5 453	124	76	248		
165 056	45 395	1 591	1 052	1 850	40 157	13 988	227	108	476		
15 582	10 544	153	46	152	4 279	3 671	29	8	49		
62 039	19 485	569	426	597	16 236	6 095	87	24	137		
51 534	8 403	571	357	602	10 809	1 844	71	44	106		
17 619	1 702	164	102	170	2 687	353	12	—	23		
18 282	5 261	134	121	329	6 146	2 025	28	32	161		
\$193	\$149	\$201	\$198	\$202	\$178	\$138	\$181	\$214	\$179		
District 2					District 3						
171 295	28 845	831	639	1 163	202 688	3 884	2 118	776	1 088		
120 687	15 076	378	302	582	151 393	2 020	1 326	299	606		
70.5	52.3	45.5	47.3	50.0	74.7	52.0	62.6	38.5	55.7		
50 608	13 769	453	337	581	51 295	1 864	792	477	482		
91 023	12 800	296	232	498	98 968	1 636	814	242	351		
60 783	7 835	213	195	409	53 446	800	517	150	229		
9 468	2 026	39	7	46	12 463	371	161	45	55		
17 478	2 956	81	40	95	17 393	316	209	83	115		
14 307	1 585	45	51	112	11 772	60	65	13	34		
9 933	818	38	34	83	6 672	36	40	7	10		
9 597	450	10	63	73	5 146	17	42	2	15		
\$324	\$264	\$283	\$399	\$357	\$282	\$209	\$247	\$236	\$252		
30 240	4 965	83	37	89	45 522	836	297	92	122		
47 113	13 157	453	332	536	44 750	1 790	722	470	439		
3 323	1 812	36	20	34	4 148	346	85	13	28		
14 125	5 180	139	108	134	17 962	730	262	260	188		
17 879	4 499	196	135	199	14 576	461	249	145	172		
8 220	1 023	60	53	109	4 000	108	78	26	4		
3 566	643	22	16	60	4 064	145	48	26	47		
\$224	\$186	\$221	\$222	\$235	\$190	\$165	\$196	\$180	\$189		
District 4											
153 821	48 563	732	278	1 115							
116 530	30 592	509	124	662							
75.8	63.0	69.5	44.6	59.4							
37 291	17 971	223	154	453							
80 327	23 984	364	113	498							
40 338	8 689	205	59	213							
9 432	4 011	35	8	20							
13 281	3 160	86	19	105							
8 818	976	47	10	58							
5 039	375	16	—	23							
3 768	167	21	22	7							
\$281	\$211	\$278	\$325	\$282							
39 989	15 295	159	54	285							
33 036	16 460	189	142	399							
3 832	4 715	3	5	41							
13 716	7 480	81	34	138							
8 270	1 599	55	33	125							
2 712	218	14	23	34							
4 506	2 448	36	47	61							
\$176	\$131	\$191	\$226	\$193							

# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established February 25, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.<sup>1</sup> This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

<sup>1</sup> Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

#### Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

#### Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.



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### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-



ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

### Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

**Child**—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Other Relative**—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

**Nonrelative**—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmates of Institutions**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.



For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups**—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported



"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Limitations of the Data**—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population**—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970



Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

### Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

### Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine



how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

### Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

### Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

### Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded



are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

## Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

## Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

## Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

## Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

## Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

**Government Workers**—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

## Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.



Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

**Worked in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

**With Unemployment in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned.

"Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account.

"Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a



particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

### Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined**—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

**Specified Poverty Level**—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as



housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

**Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit**—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Type of Vacant Unit**—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

**Vacancy Status**—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

*For sale only.* Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

*For rent.* Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

*Held for occasional use.* This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

*Other vacants.* This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied



housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Kitchen Facilities**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Stories in Structure**—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

**Passenger Elevator**—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Source of Water**—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

### Equipment and Fuels

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.



**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Vehicles Available**—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Telephone in Housing Unit**—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking**—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

### Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.



## Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be



away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

### ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of



a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Means**—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root



of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

### Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-



holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### *Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit         |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit         |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit         |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit    |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |

##### *Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.*

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 6-10 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|------|---|

##### *Persons in All Other Housing Units*

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 11    | 1 person in housing unit  |
| 12-16 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
| 17    | <i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>                                    |

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

##### *Group*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Householder   |
| 2 | Non-householder (including persons in group quarters) |

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

##### *Group*

##### *White Race*

##### *Persons of Spanish Origin Male*

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 0 to 4 years of age      |
| 2 | 5 to 14 years of age     |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years of age    |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years of age    |
| 5 | 25 to 34 years of age    |
| 6 | 35 to 44 years of age    |
| 7 | 45 to 64 years of age    |
| 8 | 65 years of age or older |

##### *Female*

- |      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 9-16 | Same age categories as groups 1 to 8 |
|------|--------------------------------------|

##### *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 17-32 | Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16 |
|-------|---|

##### *Black Race*

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 33-64 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

##### *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 65-96 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

##### *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 97-128 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|--------|--|

##### *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 129-160 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|---------|--|

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### *Group*

##### *Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
	through 8 or more persons in housing unit	89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner		
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>		
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999		
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999		
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 +		
8	Other Owners		
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>		
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8		
	<i>Black Race</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.



**Respondent and Enumeration Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1/</sup> For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 $\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2/</sup> The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

<sup>1/</sup> For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 $\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
<b>POPULATION</b>			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.5	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.1
Residence in 1975.....	3.8	3.4	2.3
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.1	2.0	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.8	0.8	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.8	0.8	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

The State .....  
District 1 .....  
District 2 .....  
District 3 .....  
District 4 .....

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
2 286 435	18.9	898 593	19.0
573 551	20.7	222 471	20.7
569 116	17.5	216 912	17.8
572 937	19.2	232 249	19.3
570 831	18.0	226 961	18.3





## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water *even* if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

**Occupied without payment of cash rent** includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the



land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28 – H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30 – H32. Do *not* answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, *already has a job* if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, *temporarily ill* if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No**, *other reasons* if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.



Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL  
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en  
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario  
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

### A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.





Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</b>  Fill one circle.  If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		<b>START</b> in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Is this person —</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
<b>5. Age, and month and year of birth</b>  a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: [ ] b. Month of birth: [ ] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday: [ ] b. Month of birth: [ ] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<b>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time?</b> Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
<b>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</b>  Fill one circle.  If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
<b>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
- No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
- No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
- No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- One
- 2 apartments or living quarters
- 3 apartments or living quarters
- 4 apartments or living quarters
- 5 apartments or living quarters
- 6 apartments or living quarters
- 7 apartments or living quarters
- 8 apartments or living quarters
- 9 apartments or living quarters
- 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room
- 2 rooms
- 3 rooms
- 4 rooms
- 5 rooms
- 6 rooms
- 7 rooms
- 8 rooms
- 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- No
- Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- Yes
- No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- Yes
- No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- Less than \$10,000
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$17,499
- \$17,500 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$22,499
- \$22,500 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$27,499
- \$27,500 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$44,999
- \$45,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$54,999
- \$55,000 to \$59,999
- \$60,000 to \$64,999
- \$65,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$79,999
- \$80,000 to \$89,999
- \$90,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$124,999
- \$125,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- Less than \$50
- \$50 to \$59
- \$60 to \$69
- \$70 to \$79
- \$80 to \$89
- \$90 to \$99
- \$100 to \$109
- \$110 to \$119
- \$120 to \$129
- \$130 to \$139
- \$140 to \$149
- \$150 to \$159
- \$160 to \$169
- \$170 to \$179
- \$180 to \$189
- \$190 to \$199
- \$200 to \$224
- \$225 to \$249
- \$250 to \$274
- \$275 to \$299
- \$300 to \$349
- \$350 to \$399
- \$400 to \$499
- \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

- Year round use
- Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

- For rent
- For sale only
- Rented or sold, not occupied
- Held for occasional use
- Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

- Yes
- No

D. Months vacant

- Less than 1 month
- 1 up to 2 months
- 2 up to 6 months
- 6 up to 12 months
- 1 year up to 2 years
- 2 or more years

E. Indicators

- 1. Mail return
- 2. Pop./F

F. Total persons

PERSON in column 7

Last name First name Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- Husband/wife
- Son/daughter
- Brother/sister
- Father/mother
- Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

- Roomer, boarder
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee
- Other nonrelative

Male Female

White Black or Negro Japanese Chinese Filipino Korean Vietnamese Indian (Amer.) Asian Indian Hawaiian Guamanian Samoan Eskimo Aleut Other — Specify

Print tribe

a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth

Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.

Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married

No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

Nursery school Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

College (academic year)

Never attended school—Skip question 10

Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N



H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i>		H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?		CENSUS USE
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<b>H22a.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		
<b>H14a.</b> How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories		<b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<b>H22b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		
<b>H15a.</b> Is this building — <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?		<b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<b>H22c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		
<b>H16.</b> Do you get water from — <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?		<b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b> <b>a. Electricity</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used		<b>H22d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>b. Gas</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used		
		<b>c. Water</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		
		<b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		
<b>H17.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means		<b>H23.</b> Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>H18.</b> About when was this building originally built? <i>Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974		<b>H24.</b> How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms		
<b>H19.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here		<b>H25.</b> How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms		
<b>H20.</b> How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment		<b>H26.</b> Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
		<b>H27.</b> Do you have air conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No		
		<b>H28.</b> How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles		
		<b>H29.</b> How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks		

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1	1 1 1
Yes	2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2	2 2 2
No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3
	4 4	4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4
	5 5	5 5 5		5 5	5 5 5		5 5	5 5 5
	6 6	6 6 6		6 6	6 6 6		6 6	6 6 6
	7 7	7 7 7		7 7	7 7 7		7 7	7 7 7
	8 8	8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8
	9 9	9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9
4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1	1 1 1
Yes	2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2	2 2 2
No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3
	4 4	4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4
	5 5	5 5 5		5 5	5 5 5		5 5	5 5 5
	6 6	6 6 6		6 6	6 6 6		6 6	6 6 6
	7 7	7 7 7		7 7	7 7 7		7 7	7 7 7
	8 8	8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8
	9 9	9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
Yes	2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
No	3 3	3 3 3		3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3		
	4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
	5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5		
	6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
	7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
	8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
	9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9		



<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b>  <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>-----  <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b>  <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen  <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen  <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p><b>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969    <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974    <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964    <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p>-----  <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well  <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p>-----  <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b>  <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i>  <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: -----</p> <p>(2) County: -----</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: -----</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 —  <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later —  <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b>  <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No  <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b>  <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b>  <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later  <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975)  <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964  <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955)  <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947)  <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918)  <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</b>    Yes    No  <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b>    None    1    2    3    4    5    6</p> <p><b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i>    7    8    9    10    11    12    or more  <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b>  <b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?    Month and year of first marriage?</b></p> <p>____/____    ____/____    ____/____    ____/____  <i>(Month)    (Year)    (Month)    (Year)</i></p> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b>  <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>----- Hours</p> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b>  <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i></p> <p><i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> -----</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b> -----</p> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p><b>d. County</b> -----</p> <p><b>e. State</b> -----    <b>f. ZIP Code</b> -----</p> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p>----- Minutes</p> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b>  <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab  <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> -----</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

<b>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</b> <input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only <input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only	<b>CENSUS USE</b> <b>21b.</b> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<b>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i>	<b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b> <b>31b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</b> <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more	<b>21b.</b> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</b> <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i> Weeks	<b>31b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No	<b>21b.</b> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<b>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b> Hours	<b>31b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>31d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i>	<b>22b.</b> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<b>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</b> Weeks	<b>32a.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</b> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons ( <i>In school, etc.</i> ) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job	<b>22b.</b> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<b>32. Income in 1979 —</b> <i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i>	<b>32a.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32b.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier <i>Skip to 31d</i>	<b>28.</b> <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M	<b>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</b> <i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i>	<b>32c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</b> <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i>	<b>28.</b> <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M	<b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . .</b> <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>28. Industry</b> <b>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</b> (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)	<b>28.</b> <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M	<b>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .</b> <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i> (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)	<b>28.</b> <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M	<b>c. Own farm . . .</b> <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</b> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	<b>28.</b> <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> K <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> M	<b>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</b> <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32c.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>32d.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>29. Occupation</b> <b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b> (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)	<b>29.</b> <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> P <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> R <input type="radio"/> S <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> U <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/> W <input type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> Z	<b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32g.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>33.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b> (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)	<b>29.</b> <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> P <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> R <input type="radio"/> S <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> U <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/> W <input type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> Z	<b>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32g.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>33.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<b>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</b> <input type="radio"/> Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Federal government employee <input type="radio"/> State government employee <input type="radio"/> Local government employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated Own business incorporated <input type="radio"/> Working without pay in family business or farm	<b>29.</b> <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> P <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> R <input type="radio"/> S <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> U <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/> W <input type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> Z	<b>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</b> <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)	<b>32g.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <b>33.</b> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
		<b>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</b> <i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i> \$ .00 (Annual amount — Dollars) <i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None	

➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2









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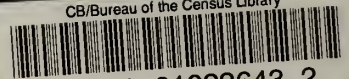








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